

GEOGRAPHICAL
AND
BIOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES,

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF
YOUNG LADIES,

BY
WILLIAM BUTLER,
TEACHER OF WRITING, ACCOUNTS, AND GEOGRAPHY,
IN
LADIES SCHOOLS
AND IN
PRIVATE FAMILIES.

There is nothing so entertaining as Maps.

LORD CHESTERFIELD.

No species of writing seems more worthy of cultivation than Biography.

DR. JOHNSON.

THE SECOND EDITION.

London:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

BY S. COUCHMAN, THROGMORTON-STREET;

And Sold by T. CONDER, Bucklersbury; and E. NEWBERRY,
Corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard.

1799.

[Price Four Shillings, with the Maps.]

RB23. a. 11931



30. 6. 95

P R E F A C E.

THE first edition of this little work having been designed solely for my own junior pupils, I thought it unnecessary to state in a Preface my motives for its publication. The recommendation, however, of some respected friends having procured the book a more extensive circulation than was expected, it has been thought proper to introduce the present edition to the public in the usual manner.

The utility of GEOGRAPHY has been universally admitted, and that science now forms an essential branch of female tuition. That a considerable knowledge of it may be acquired at a very early period of life, is not only asserted on the experience of one of the greatest philosophers that ever wrote on the subject of education*, but is well known to every person conversant in this department of instruction; nor can it be doubted, since its acquisition depends entirely on the exercise of the eyes and the memory. To provide an easy and familiar elementary tract coinciding with this idea, which without fatiguing the attention by a prolix catalogue of hard names in the letter-press,

* See Locke on Education, who mentions the progress made in this science by a child under six years of age.

or maps crowded with a multiplicity of unimportant places, should initiate the pupil in the first principles of this pleasing science, was the prime object of the work now offered to public notice. By maps of this kind, having the outlines carefully coloured, the young scholar is enabled to distinguish at a glance the whole extent of countries and provinces, with their boundaries, their figures, and their relative situations.

As these minor performances may, perhaps, in some cases, be purchased by persons unaccustomed to teach Geography, I shall hope to be, at least, excused if I presume to advise the mode of using them.

The student should, by reiterated repetitions of the several lessons, and a constant recurrence at the same time to the maps connected with them, obtain such a complete acquaintance with the latter, as to be able not only to point out with facility and precision any particular part that shall be required, but also to give an account of its relative situation. The map of the world will not only give the pupil an idea of the grand divisions of the earth, but it may also be employed as an exercise connected with several of the other maps, and as a criterion of the progress of the learners; in order to which the instructor may occasionally require them to name any parts of a country, the situation of islands, &c. with which they may have previously become acquainted in the course of their studies; or he may himself point to them, and desire the pupil to name them. A knowledge of the maps will by this method become so indelibly impressed on the memory, as never after to be entirely obliterated.

Pupils whose years and attainments render them capable of the undertaking, may be likewise advantageously employed in acquiring some particulars concerning the places and persons with the names of which they shall become acquainted; of the former, from a well-selected Gazetteer; of the latter, from Mr. STEPHEN JONES'S *New Biographical Dictionary*, and *The British Nepos*; works which have made their way into almost every school and private family in the kingdom where juvenile improvement is deemed of importance. Those names of places and persons of which no account is given in the books above referred to, may be found in the Author's *Chronological Table*, just published.

The very brief information concerning *living characters* inserted as notes, is chiefly extracted from the first edition of an interesting and popular performance, entitled "British Public Characters for 1798," a work which I consider as a valuable and indeed necessary addition to every school library.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

Oxford-Court, Cannon-Street,

August 22, 1799.

E R R A T A.

Page	8,	for	18 Abyssinia,	read	19 Abyssinia.
10,	—		Forbisher,	—	Frobisher.
11,	—		Rio Janiero,	—	Rio Janeiro.
13,	—		Dampiere,	—	Dampier.
—	—		Malsbury,	—	Malmesbury.
15,	—		Stoke Poges,	—	Stoke Poges.
17,	—		Edmondsbury,	—	Edmondsbury.
—	—		Burham-Thorp,	—	Burnham-Thorp*.
21,	—		Westley,	—	Wesley.
29,	—		Bereley,	—	Berkeley.
—	—		Pilkinton,	—	Pilkington.

* See Chron. Tab. Nov. 29, 1798.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth, which is a globular body of land and water, consisting of various parts. The chief of these are exhibited on the explanatory map in the manner they are usually delineated by geographers; and they are also briefly defined in the second and third pages of this work.

The four quarters into which the earth is divided are EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA. The first three are generally styled the Old World. America was discovered in 1492, by COLUMBUS, a Genoese; but derives its name from Americus Vesputius, an artful Florentine, and is often called the New World; though it is sometimes more appropriately denominated COLUMBIA, in honour of its real discoverer.

A map of the globe contains the following circles, namely, the EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL LINE; the ECLIPTIC, or ZODIAC; the TROPICS; and the POLAR CIRCLES. The equator divides the globe into equal parts, forming the Northern and Southern hemispheres. The ecliptic crosses the equator obliquely in the two opposite points of Aries and Libra, and contains the twelve signs, viz. Aries, ♈ the Ram; Taurus, ♉ the Bull; Gemini, ♊ the Twins; Cancer, ♋ the Crab; Leo, ♌ the Lion; Virgo, ♍ the Virgin; Libra, ♎ the Balance;

Scorpio, ♏ the Scorpion; Sagittarius, ♐ the Archer; Capricornus, ♑ the Goat; Aquarius, ♒ the Water-Bearer; and Pisces, ♓ the Fishes. This line belongs properly to the celestial sphere. The two tropical circles are drawn through the beginnings of Cancer and Capricorn, parallel to the equator, and at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from it. The polar circles are also parallel to the equator at the distance of $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from it. That which encircles the North pole is called the arctic circle; and that which encompasses the South pole is denominated the antarctic circle. The poles of the earth are the extremities of the earth's axis, an imaginary line upon which this body is supposed to perform its diurnal rotation.

The tropics and polar circles divide the earth into five parts called zones, viz. 1 torrid, 2 temperate, and 2 frigid, which are thus named from their different situations with regard to the sun. The torrid zone is contained between the two tropics, and has the sun continually in the zenith of some of its parts. It was thought by the ancient philosophers to be all parched by heat and uninhabited; but we now find that many parts both of Africa and South America, are the most fruitful spots in the world. The temperate zones are included between the tropics, and the polar circles, on either side of the torrid zone. The one is called the Northern, and the other the Southern temperate zone. The sun never reaches the zenith in these zones. The frigid zones are contained within the polar circles.

The circles which are drawn parallel to the equator are called parallels of latitude; those which pass through the poles, cutting the equator at right angles, are called meridians, or, when they are drawn 15 degrees asunder, hour circles.

Longitude is the distance of a place from some first meridian, reckoned in degrees and minutes upon the equator, and is always

either East or West. Our modern map-makers generally assume London for a first meridian. The greatest longitude any place can have is 180 degrees.

Latitude is the distance of a place from the equator towards either pole, and is always North or South, according to its situation with respect to the equator. The greatest latitude any place can have is 90 degrees.

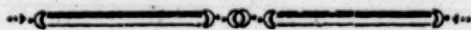
A map is a plane figure representing either the whole or part of the earth's surface, according to the laws of perspective and projection, and exhibiting the forms and dimensions of the several countries and rivers, with the situation of cities, mountains, and other places. The upper part of the map is always the North; the lower, the South; the right hand, the East; and the left, the West, unless the contrary be signified. The latitudes of places are marked on the Eastern and Western, and the longitudes on the Northern and Southern extremities of the square maps commonly used. But on a map of the world the latitude is marked on the circles which encompass the Eastern and Western hemispheres; and the longitude on the equator.

Maps and sea charts are said to have been first introduced into England by Bartholomew, the brother of Christopher Columbus, who presented some to Henry VII. in the year 1489.

The mariner's compass, by which ships are guided upon the ocean, consists of a circular brass box, containing a paper card with 32 points or divisions, and a magnetic needle which always turns to the North, excepting a small declination variable at different places.



EXPLANATORY MAP.



B Continent

C Ocean, or Sea

A an Island

B a Peninsula

C an Isthmus

D a Lake

E an Estuary or Frith

F a Bay

G a Strait

H a Sound

I a Gulf

K a Channel

L a Road (for shipping)

M Small Islands

N Sand Banks

O a Promontory

P a Point, or Cape

Q a Headland

R Harbour, or Haven

a Arrows, to point out the
course of the Current

b Rocks above Water

c Ditto under Water

d Cliffs

e The Mark in the Compass
that denotes the East

f The Mark which denotes the
North

12, 17, 19, &c. Soundings—
which mark the Depth of
the Water in Fathoms*,
unless Feet are expressed

1 Mountains

2 Hills

3 Ditto, ichnographically laid
down

4 Rivers and Brooks

5 Forests

6 Marsh

7 Park

8 Close Road

9 Open Road

10 Forts or Castles

11 Cities, Towns, or Villages

12 Ditto, ichnographically laid
down

13 Boundaries

* A Fathom is a measure of two yards or six feet in length; usually applied to the depth of the sea. The line for sounding is called the fathom-line.

A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF SOME OF THE FORE- GOING TERMS.

CONTINENT, a tract of land not divided by the sea from other land.—OCEAN, an immense expanse of water.—ISLAND (pronounced Iland) land wholly furrounded by water.—PENINSULA, land almost encompassed by the sea.—LAKE, a large diffusion of water encircled by the land.—ESTUARY, or FRITH, the mouth of a river in which the tide reciprocates.—BAY, a part of the sea furrounded, in a considerable degree, by land.—STRAIT, a narrow passage which joins two seas, or two gulfs, or a sea and a gulf.—SOUND, a shallow part of the sea, whose depth may be obtained by a sounding-line. By the term, *The Sound*, is meant a strait which connects the Cattegatte with the Baltic sea.—GULF, a portion of the ocean, or of a sea, which runs up into the land; when very large it is called an inland sea.—CHANNEL, a strait or narrow sea between two countries. *The Channel*, used emphatically, implies the British Channel, between England and France.—ROAD (for shipping) a place upon a coast where there is anchorage, and a certain degree of protection and shelter from winds.—PROMONTORY, POINT, CAPE, HEADLAND, are terms nearly synonymous, denoting a part of land that projects into the sea. When the elevation is but small, it is usually denominated a Point, or Headland; when it has the appearance of a mountain, it is generally called a Promontory, or Cape.—HARBOUR, HAVEN, a station for ships.—CURRENT, a certain progressive motion of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly, or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the current, with or against the way of the ship. When a current runs with a rapidity not to

be resisted, it is generally, in sea language, denominated a race. The strait between the Isle of Alderney and the North-West coast of Normandy (now forming the department of the Channel) is called *The Race of Alderney*, which is sometimes, especially in stormy weather, a very dangerous passage. Through it, however, part of the French fleet made their escape after the battle of La Hogue. The French call this strait, *Le Ras de Blanchart*.—**ROCK**, a vast mass of stone, fixed in the earth.—**CLIFFS**, steep, broken, and craggy rocks.—**MOUNTAINS**, vast protuberances of the earth.—**HILLS**, elevations of ground less than mountains.—**RIVERS**, land currents of water.—**BROOKS**, running water, less than rivers.—**FORESTS**, wild uncultivated tracts of ground, interspersed with wood.—**MARSH**, a fen, bog, swamp, or watery tract of land.—**PARK**, a piece of ground enclosed and stored with beasts of chase.—**ROAD**, a large way or path.—**CITY**, a town corporate, that has a bishop and a cathedral church; popularly, a large collection of houses and inhabitants.—**TOWN**, any number of houses to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city, or the see of a bishop; popularly, any collection of houses larger than a village.—**VILLAGE**, a small number of houses in the country.—**BOUNDARIES**, limits, bounds, separations of countries.





EUROPE.

-
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Norway; <i>Bergen</i> | 22 Sicily †; <i>Palermo</i> |
| 2 Sweden; <i>Stockholm</i> | 23 Malta; <i>Valetta</i> |
| 3 Denmark; <i>Copenhagen</i> | 24 Candia; <i>Candia</i> |
| 4 Russia; <i>Peterburgh</i> | 25 Minorca; <i>Cittadella, Port</i>
<i>Mahon</i> |
| 5 Poland; <i>Warsaw</i> | 26 Majorca; <i>Majorca</i> |
| 6 Prussia; <i>Konigsberg</i> | 27 Ivica; <i>Ivica</i> |
| 7 Germany; <i>Vienna</i> | 28 Iceland ‡ |
| 8 Holland; <i>Amsterdam</i> | 29 Faro Isles |
| 9 Netherlands, or Belgium;
<i>Brussels</i> | 30 Shetland Isles; <i>Lerwick</i> |
| 10 Scotland; <i>Edinburgh</i> | 31 Orkney Isles; <i>Kirkwall</i> |
| 11 Ireland; <i>Dublin</i> | 32 Western Isles, or Hebrides |
| 12 England; <i>London</i> | |
| 13 France; <i>Paris</i> | 1 Alps |
| 14 Switzerland; <i>Berne</i> | 2 Pyrenean Mountains |
| 15 Hungary; <i>Buda</i> | 3 Carpathian ditto |
| 16 Spain; <i>Madrid</i> | 4 Appennines |
| 17 Portugal; <i>Lisbon</i> | 5 Dofrine Mountains |
| 18 Italy, <i>Rome</i> | |
| 19 Turkey; <i>Constantinople</i> | A Northern Ocean |
| 20 Corfica; <i>Corte, Bastia,</i>
<i>Ajaccio*</i> | B White Sea |
| 21 Sardinia; <i>Cagliari</i> | C Gulf of Bothnia |
| | D Gulf of Finland |
-

* See Buonaparte, Chron. Tab.

† The celebrated Mount Etna is in this island.

‡ Mount Hecla, a noted volcano, is in this island.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| E Baltic Sea | <i>b</i> English Channel |
| F German, or British Ocean | <i>i</i> Straits of Dover |
| G Atlantic Ocean | <i>j</i> Straits of Gibraltar |
| H Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice | <i>k</i> Straits of the Dardanelles |
| I Mediterranean Sea | <i>l</i> Wolga, River |
| K Black Sea | <i>m</i> Don, R. |
| L Sea of Asoph | <i>n</i> Dnieper, R. |
| M Archipelago | <i>o</i> Danube, R. |
| N Sea of Marmora | <i>p</i> Po, R. |
| O Bay of Biscay | <i>q</i> Elbe, R. |
| P Africa | <i>r</i> Rhine, R. |
| Q Asia | <i>s</i> Seine, R. |
| <i>a</i> L. Onega | <i>t</i> Loire, R. |
| <i>b</i> L. Ladoga | <i>v</i> Garonne, R. |
| <i>c</i> Gulf of Riga | <i>u</i> Rhone, R. |
| <i>d</i> Cattegatte | <i>w</i> Ebro, R. |
| <i>e</i> The Sound | <i>x</i> Douro, R. |
| <i>f</i> Irish Sea | <i>y</i> Tagus, R. |
| <i>g</i> St. George's Channel | <i>z</i> Guadiana, R. |
| | ☞ Guadalquivir, R. |





A S I A.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Siberia | { | 1 Gov. of Tobolsk; <i>Tobolsk</i> | 19 Pegu; <i>Pegu</i> |
| | | 2 — Yakutsk; <i>Yakutsk</i> | 20 Laos; <i>Laos</i> |
| | | 3 — Kamschatka; —
<i>Kamschatka; St. Peter
and Paul*</i> | 21 Siam; <i>Siam</i> |
| | | 4 — Orienburgh; —
<i>Orienburgh</i> | 22 Cambodia; <i>Camboja</i> |
| 5 Georgia; <i>Teflis</i> | 23 Cochinchina; <i>Baubon</i> | 24 Malacca | 25 Ceylon I. <i>Trintomale</i> |
| 6 Turcomania; <i>Erzerum</i> | 26 Sumatra I. <i>Bencoolen</i> | 27 Borneo I. <i>Borneo</i> | 28 Philippine Is. <i>Manilla</i> |
| 7 Western Tartary; <i>Samarcand</i> | 29 Celebes; <i>Macassar</i> | 30 Java; <i>Batavia</i> | 31 New Guinea |
| 8 Eastern Tartary | | | |
| 9 Corea | | | |
| 10 Nippon; <i>Jeddo</i> | | | |
| 11 Natolia; <i>Smyrna, Bursa,
Ephesus</i> | | | |
| 12 Syria; <i>Jerusalem, Calvary,
Nain, Bethlehem, Damas-
cus, Aleppo, Gaza</i> | | | |
| 13 Persia; <i>Ispahan</i> | | | |
| 14 Thibet; <i>Thibet</i> | | | |
| 15 China; <i>Pekin, Nanking,
Canton</i> | | | |
| 16 Arabia; <i>Mecca, Medina</i> | | | |
| 17 Hindoostan; <i>Bombay, Ma-
dras, Calcutta†, Cochin,
Calicut</i> | | | |
| 18 Ava; <i>Ava</i> | | | |

Other, chiefly smaller Islands.

- 1 Nova Zembla
- 2 Kurile Is.
- 3 Is. of Jesso
- 4 Liqueo
- 5 Formosa, *Tai-ouan-fou*
- 6 Hainan, or Ainan; *Kiontcheow*
- 7 Luconia; *Manilla*
- 8 Mindanao; *Guam*
- 9 Ladrone Is. §
- 10 Carolinas

* Here Captain Clerke was interred. He commanded Cook's squadron after the death of that famous navigator at Owhyhee.

† See Black Hole, Chron. Tab.

§ See Maran, Chron. Tab.

- 11 Pelew Is. *Pelew*
- 12 Gilolo ; *Gilolo*
- 13 Ceram
- 14 Amboyna
- 15 Cambava
- 16 Flores
- 17 Timor
- 18 New Ireland
- 19 New Britain
- 20 New Georgia
- 21 Andaman
- 22 Laccadives
- 23 Maldives

A Arctic Sea
 B North Pacific Ocean
 C Eastern Ocean
 D China Sea
 E Indian Ocean
 F Bay of Bengal
 G Arabian Sea
 H Red Sea
 I Persian Gulf
 K Mediterranean Sea
 L Black Sea
 M Caspian Sea

N Sea of Ochotsk
 O Gulf of Corea
 P Whang Hay, or Yellow Sea
 Q Gulf of Nanking
 R Gulf of Tonquin
 S Gulf Siam
 T Aral Lake
 U Sea of Baikal

a Straits of Babelmandel
b ——— of Malacca
c ——— of Sunda
d Wolga, R.
e Oby, R.
f Irtis, R.
g Jenisea, R.
h Lena, R.
i Amur, R.
k Kyankew, R.
l Camboja, R.
m Burampooter, R.
n Ganges, R.
o Indus, R.
p Euphrates, R.
q Tigris, R.





AFRICA.

A Barbary
B Zahara, or the Desert
C Negroland; *Madinga*
D Guinea; *Benin*
E Lower Guinea
F Lower Ethiopia
G Caffraria

- 1 Morocco; *Fez, Tangier*
- 2 Algiers; *Algiers*
- 3 Tunis; *Tunis*
- 4 Tripoli; *Tripoli*
- 5 Barca; *Tolemeta*
- 6 Egypt; *Cairo, Alexandria*
- 7 Biledulgerid; *Dara*
- 8 Tafilet; *Tafilet*
- 9 Zenhaga; *Arguin*
- 10 Jalofs; *Fort St. Louis*
- 11 Sierra Leona; *Freetown*
- 12 Grain Coast; *Sanguin*
- 13 Ivory Coast; *Ostend*
- 14 Gold Coast; *Cape Coast Castle*
- 15 Slave Coast; *Fort Christiansburg*
- 16 Dahomy; *Widab*
- 17 Nubia; *Dongola*
- 18 Sennaar; *Goos*
- 18 Abyssinia; *Gondar*
- 20 Benin; *Benin*
- 21 Adel
- 22 Ajan; *Zorzella*
- 23 Magadoxa; *Magadoxa*
- 24 Zanguebar; *Melinda*
- 25 Loango; *Loango*
- 26 Congo; *St. Salvador*
- 27 Angola; *Loando*

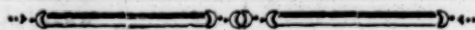
- 28 Benguela; *Benguela*
- 29 Mataman
- 30 Monomotapa; *Monomotapa*
- 31 Hottentots; *Cape of Good Hope*
- 32 Madagascar; *St. Austin*
- 33 Madeira Isles; *Santa Cruz, Funchal*
- 34 Canary Isles; *Palma*
- 35 Cape Verd Isles; *St. Domingo, Port Praya*
- 36 St. Helena; *St. Helena*
- 37 Cape of Good Hope
- 38 Isles of Bourbon and Mauritius; *Bourbon, Mauritius*

A North Atlantic Ocean
B South do.
C Indian Ocean
D Mediterranean
E Red Sea
F Ethiopian Sea
G Channel of Mozambic

- a Straits of Gibraltar
b ————— Babelmandel
c Gambia R.
d Nile R.
e Zaire, R.
f Zebee, R.
g Cuama, R.
h Saldanha Bay
i Lake Zambre
k Isthmus of Suez
l Niger, R.
m Senegal R.



NORTH AMERICA.



- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Greenland * 2 Labrador † 3 Canada ; <i>Quebec</i> 4 Newfoundland ‡ ; <i>Placentia</i> 5 New Brunswick ; <i>St. John's</i> 6 Nova Scotia ; <i>Halifax</i> 7 New England ; <i>Boston</i> 8 New York ; <i>New York,</i>
<i>Saratoga, Tappan</i> 9 Pennsylvania ; <i>Philadelphia</i>§ 10 Maryland ; <i>Annapolis</i> 11 New Jersey ; <i>Trenton</i> 12 Delaware State ; <i>Newcastle,</i>
<i>Washington</i> 13 Virginia ; <i>Williamsburg</i> 14 North Carolina ; <i>Newbern</i>¶ 15 South Carolina ; <i>Columbia</i> 16 Georgia ; <i>Savannah</i> 17 Kentucky ; <i>Lexington</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18 Tennesse ; <i>Knoxville</i> 19 Louisiana ; <i>New Orleans</i> 20 New Mexico ; <i>Santa Fé</i> 21 New Leon <i>††</i> 22 West Florida ; <i>Pensacola</i> 23 East Florida ; <i>St. Augustine</i> 24 New Navarre 25 New Biscay 26 California ; <i>St. Juan</i> 27 Mexico, or New Spain ;
<i>Mexico</i> 28 Bahama Islands 29 Cuba ; <i>Havannah</i> 30 St. Domingo ; <i>St. Domingo,</i>
<i>Port au Prince</i> 31 Jamaica ; <i>Kingston</i> 32 Porto Rico ; <i>Porto Rico</i> 33 Caribbee Isles 34 Alaska, Peninsula |
|--|--|

* The Greenland whale-fishery is very productive. See Exercises on the Globes, Art. Cetus.

† Labrador has also a considerable fishery.

‡ Newfoundland is famous for its cod-fishery.

§ See Franklin, Chron. Tab.

|| This superb city, which is now building, is to be the seat of government of the United States, after the year 1800. It is named in honour of the American hero, General Washington.

¶ This is the largest town, but Raleigh has lately been established as the metropolis.

35 Q. Charlotte's Islands
36 New Albion

A North Atlantic Ocean
B North Pacific Ocean
C Caribbean Sea
D Gulf of Mexico
E Baffin's Bay
F Davis's Strait
G James's Bay
H Hudson's Bay

a Hudson's Strait
b Forbisher's Strait
c Cumberland Str.
d Bhering's Str.
e Clerke's Islands
f Cook's River
g Pr. William's Sound
h Nootka Sound
i Sir Fra. Drake's Harbour
k Gulf of California
l Gulf of St. Lawrence
m Delaware Bay
n Chesapeak Bay
o Gulf of Florida
p Bay of Honduras

q Lake Ontario
r — Erie
s — Michigan
t — Heron
u — Superior*
v — Winipeg
w — Clear
x Great Slave Lake
y River St. Lawrence
z — Ohio
Ë — Missouri
Mississippi

1 St. John's I.
2 Cape Breton I.
3 Bermudas Is.
4 St. Kitt's
5 Antigua
6 Guadaloupe
7 Dominica
8 Martinico
9 St. Lucia
10 Barbadoes
11 St. Vincent
12 Grenada
13 Tobago†
14 Trinidad

* This lake may be justly termed the Caspian sea of America, and is supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe; being, according to the French charts, 1,500 miles in circumference.

MORSE'S AMER. GAZ.

† See Tobacco, Arith. Quest.





SOUTH AMERICA.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Terra Firma; <i>St. Martha</i>*,
<i>Carthagená, Porto Bello</i>†,
<i>Panama</i></p> <p>2 Paria; <i>Paria, St. Thomas</i></p> <p>3 New Comana; <i>Comana</i></p> <p>4 New Grenada; <i>Santa Fé</i></p> <p>5 Guiana; <i>Paramabiro</i>‡,
<i>Surinam</i></p> <p>6 Cayenne; <i>Cayenne</i></p> <p>7 Amazonia; <i>Macapa</i></p> <p>8 Brazil; <i>Olinda, St. Salvador, Rio Janiero</i></p> <p>9 Peru; <i>Lima, Truxillo, Arica, Potosí, Quito, Payta</i>§</p> <p>10 Paraguay; <i>Buenos Ayres</i></p> <p>11 Chili; <i>St. Jago</i></p> <p>12 Patagonia; <i>St. Julian</i> +</p> <p>13 Falkland Is.</p> <p>14 Terra del Fuego</p> <p>15 Gallipagos Is.</p> <p>16 Chiloe I. +</p> | <p>17 Juan Fernandez I. </p> <p>18 Cape Horn</p> <p>A North Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>B South do.</p> <p>C North Pacific Ocean</p> <p>D South do.</p> <p>E Caribbean Sea</p> <p>a Gulf of Darien</p> <p>b Bay of Panama</p> <p>c Oroonoco River</p> <p>d Amazon River ¶</p> <p>e St. Francis do.</p> <p>f River Tocantin</p> <p>g — Parapatinga</p> <p>h Madera R.</p> <p>i Rio Purus</p> <p>k Paraguay R.</p> <p>l Parana R.</p> <p>m Rio de la Plata</p> <p>n Straits of Magellan</p> |
|---|---|

* See Benbow, Chron. Tab.

† See Columbus, Chron. Tab.

‡ Corruptly called Paramaribo. See Morse's Amer. Gaz.

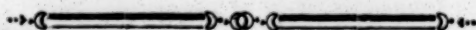
§ See Anson's Voyage, Arith. Quest.

|| See Arith. Quest.

¶ This river, which is the largest in the known world, is sometimes called Maragnon. MORSE'S AMER. GAZ.



ENGLAND and WALES.



COUNTIES.

PLACES.

1. *Cornwall*.—Launceston, Falmouth, Truro, Pendeen, Scilly-Islands.

BIOGRAPHY.

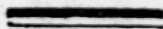
Borlase, Foote, Noye, Prideaux, Haweis*.



2. *Devonshire*.—Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Eddystone, Torbay, Ashe, Tavistock, Plympton, Barnstable, Kingsbridge.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bodley, Churchill (John), Drake, Gay, Monk, Raleigh, Reynolds, Opie†, Wolcott‡, Jackson§.



3. *Dorsetshire*.—Dorchester, Weymouth, Poole, Lyme, Blandford, Seacombe, Corfe-Castle, Portland-Island.

BIOGRAPHY.

Creech, Goadby, Pitt (Christopher).

* Thomas Haweis, D. D. is a distinguished preacher among the Calvinistical Methodists, born at Truro.

† One of the most eminent painters of the present age ; originally apprenticed to a house-carpenter.

‡ John Wolcott, M. D. a facetious writer, generally known by his poetical appellation of PETER PINDAR ; a native of Kingsbridge.

§ Mr. William Jackson, whose literary and musical compositions are well known, resides at Exeter, the place of his nativity in 1730.

COUNTIES.

PLACES.

4. *Somersetshire*.—Bristol, Bath, Wells, Taunton, Shepton-Mallet, Ilchester, Bridgewater, Sedgmore, Athelney, Sharpham-Park, Wrington, Hanham.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bacon (Roger), Blake, Brown (Simon), Cabot, Chatterton, Colston, Dampiere, Fielding, Locke, More*.

5. *Wiltshire*.—Salisbury, Devizes, Marlborough, Stonehenge, Milston, Ambresbury, Knoyle†.

BIOGRAPHY.

Addison, Blackmore, Chandler (Mary), Harris‡ (James), Ludlow, Wren, Pitt (Earl of Chatham).

6. *Hampshire*.—Portsmouth, Gosport, Spithead, Southampton, Upham, Winchester, New Forest, Andover.

BIOGRAPHY.

Fownes, Lily, Watts, Young.

7. *Suffex*.—Chichester, Hastings, Lewes, Brighton, Trotting.

BIOGRAPHY.

Hayley§, Collins, May, Otway, Selden, Sherwin.

* Miss Hannah More, so advantageously known by her admirable literary productions, was born at Hanham, a village near Bristol.

† See Wren, Chron. Tab. Index.

‡ Father to the present Lord Malmesbury.

§ Author of the "Triumphs of Temper"—

Whose brilliant talents are his smallest praise:

Since he, to all that genius can impart,

Adds the cool head, and the unblemish'd heart.

CHARLOTTE SMITH.

COUNTIES.

PLACES.

8. *Kent*.—Canterbury, Rochester, ~~Feverham~~, Gravesend, Tunbridge, Bromley, Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, Chatham, Greenwich, Deptford, North Forelands, Westerham*, Penshurst.

BIOGRAPHY.

Byng, Harvey, Hoadly, Lardner, Wolfe, Woollett, Queen Elizabeth, Sidney (Sir Philip).

9. *Surry*.—Southwark, Guildford, Richmond, Kew, Runnymede, Dulwich, Putney, Mortlake, Chertsey, Carshalton, Clapham, Wotton, Sheen, Anningley†.

BIOGRAPHY.

Abbot, Cromwell (Thomas), Gibbon, Guy, Sherlock, Saint-John, Evelin, Towers‡.

10. *Berkshire*.—Abingdon, Reading, Newbury, Windsor, Wantage, Bray§.

BIOGRAPHY.

Alfred, Hearne, Kimber, Laud.

* See Wolfe, Chron. Tab. Index.

† Long the residence of the benevolent Thomas Day. See Chron. Tab. and Arith. Quest.

‡ Joseph Towers, L. L. D. an eminent political and miscellaneous writer, whose memory will be long dear to the friends of rational liberty, paid the debt of nature on the 20th of May 1799. For an account of Dr. Towers's character and writings, see British Public Characters for 1798; the Monthly Magazine for June 1799; a Funeral Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, with an Oration by Mr. Jervis, both of which are performances of great merit, just published by Johnson, in St. Paul's Church-Yard; and the Monthly Visitor for June 1799.

§ See Arith. Quest. Theological Tergiversation.

COUNTIES.

PLACES.

- 11 *Gloucestershire*.—Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Berkeley-Castle, Cheltenham, Sudeley-Castle*.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biddle, Canton, Trapp, Ashby †, White ‡.

12. *Oxfordshire*.—Oxford, Woodstock, Banbury, Henley, Blenheim, Chalgrove-Field, Bampton.

BIOGRAPHY.

Chillingworth, Davenant, Owen, Wood (Anthony), Philips (John).

13. *Buckinghamshire*.—Buckingham, Aylesbury, Beaconsfield, Middleton, Stoke-Poges §.

BIOGRAPHY.

Atterbury, Oughtred.

* Here expired, in 1548, Catherine Parr, the last wife of Henry VIII. whom she survived, and was afterwards married to Sir Thomas Seymour.

† See Chron. Tab. Nov. 29, 1798.

‡ The present Laudian professor of Arabic in the university of Oxford, and the reputed reviewer of publications in Hebrew and subjects of Oriental literature in the "British Critic."

§ The church-yard of this village was the scene of Gray's celebrated "Elegy in a Country Church-Yard."

COUNTIES.

PLACES.

14. *Middlesex*.—London, Westminster, Whitehall, Hampton-Court, Kensington, Chelsea, Hackney, Hfington, Twickenham, Stepney, Savoy-Palace, Bank, Tower, Tyburn.

BIOGRAPHY.

Becket, Camden, Cowley, Doddridge, Gresham, Hogarth, Howard, Mead, Milton, Pope, Prior, Purcell, Quin, Tomkins*.

-
15. *Bedfordshire*.—Bedford, Dunstable, Ampthill, Wooburn, Elstow.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bunyan, Pomfret, Rowe.

-
16. *Hertfordshire*.—Hertford, Ware, St. Alban's, Barnet, Hatfield, Amwell.

BIOGRAPHY.

Breakspear, Mandeville, Paris, Waller.

-
17. *Essex*.—Harwich, Chelmsford, Colchester, Tilbury-Fort, Waltham-Abbey.

BIOGRAPHY.

Cecil†, Ray, Thurloe.

* See Chron. Tab. Nov. 29, 1798.

† See Chron. Tab. Art. Newspapers.

COUNTIES.

PLACES.

18. *Suffolk*.—Ipswich, Edmonsbury, Southold, Sudbury, Ashfield, Watfield.

BIOGRAPHY.

Firmin, Gainsborough, Gardiner, Kidder, Shovel, Thurlow*, Wolfey.

-
-
19. *Norfolk*.—Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, Mileham, Burham-Thorpe.

BIOGRAPHY.

Clark (Dr. Samuel), Coke, Shadwell, Nelson.

-
-
20. *Cambridgeshire*.—Cambridge, Newmarket, Ely.

BIOGRAPHY.

Collier, Tenison.

-
-
21. *Huntingdonshire*.—Huntingdon, Kimbolton, Stilton†.

BIOGRAPHY.

Cotton (Robert), Cromwell (Oliver), Mapletoft.

-
-
22. *Northamptonshire*.—Northampton, Peterborough, Nafeby, Fotheringay-Castle, Holdenby-Palace, Weston-Favell, Aldwinckle, Hardingstone.

BIOGRAPHY.

Britton, Burkitt, Dryden, Hervey, Whitby.

* Lord Thurlow was born in 1735, at Ashfield, an obscure village, of which his father was rector.

† See Arith. Quest. Art. Equest. Expedition.

COUNTIES.

PLACES.

23. *Warwickshire*.—Warwick, Coventry, Birmingham, Stratford-upon-Avon, Edge-Hill, Newton.

BIOGRAPHY.

Carte, Cave (Edward), Drayton, Johnson (Samuel), Overbury, Shakespeare, Southern.

24. *Worcestershire*.—Worcester, Bewdley, Kidderminster, Strensham, Evesham, Malvern, Stourbridge, Hanley, Hagley, Leafowes.

BIOGRAPHY.

Baskerville, Bonner, Butler* (Samuel), Derham, Somers.

25. *Herefordshire*.—Hereford, Leominster, Ross, Marcley-Hill†.

BIOGRAPHY.

Devereux, Garrick, Gunter, Kyrle‡.

26. *Monmouthshire*.—Monmouth, Chepstow, Ponty-Pool.

BIOGRAPHY.

Jeffery of Monmouth, Henry V.

* See Chron. Tab. Art. Covent-Garden Church.

† See Chron. Tab.

‡ See Arith. Quest.

W A L E S.

27. *Glamorganshire*; Cardiff, Tynton*.
28. *Brecknockshire*; Brecknock, or Brecon.
29. *Carmarthenshire*; Carmarthen, Laugharn†, Llangunnor, St. David's.
30. *Pembrokeshire*; Pembroke‡, Milford-Haven, Fishguard-Bay.
31. *Radnorshire*; New Radnor, Presteign.
32. *Cardiganshire*; Cardigan.
33. *Montgomeryshire*; Welsh-Pool.
34. *Merionethshire*; Harlech.
35. *Flintshire*; Flint, Downing.
36. *Denbighshire*; Denbigh.
37. *Carnarvonshire*; Carnarvon.
38. *Anglesea*; Holyhead.

BIOGRAPHY.

Dyer, Gam||, Gambold, Glendower, Gower, Herbert, Howell, Jeffreys, Jenkins, Lloyd, Middleton, Nash, Pelagius, Tyndale, Williams (Anna), Pennant, Edward (William), Price (Richard).

* The birth-place of the late venerable Dr. Price.

† The birth-place of Josiah Tucker, D. D. the present Dean of Gloucester, well known for his political writings.

‡ See Chron. Tab. Aug 3^d, 1242.

|| Slain at Agincourt, and after his death knighted by Henry V. upon the field of battle.

ENGLAND, CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.

PLACES.

39. *Shropshire*.—Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Rowton, Colebrook-Dale, Boscobel-Grove, Wem*, Hales-Owen, Dorrington.

BIOGRAPHY.

Baxter, Boydell†, Burney‡, Caillon, Shenstone, Wycherly.

-
40. *Staffordshire*.—Stafford, Litchfield, Newcastle-under-Line, Wolverhampton, Burton, Huckborough, Turnhurst.

BIOGRAPHY.

Anson, Ashmole, Congreve, Huid§, Johnson (Dr. Samuel), Walton (Isaac), Wedgwood.

-
41. *Leicestershire*.—Leicester, Market-Bosworth, Bosworth-Field, Dishley.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bakewell, Beaumont, Beveridge, Cheshelden, Gray|| (Lady Jane), Fox (George), Latimer, Whiston.

* Disgraced by having given the title of Baron to the infamous Judge Jeffreys.

† Mr. Alderman Boydell, the munificent patron of the fine arts, and the liberal encourager of artists, was born at Dorrington in 1719.

‡ Dr. Charles Burney, a gentleman equally distinguished in the literary and the musical world, was born at Shrewsbury in 1726.

§ The present learned Lord Bishop of Worcester.

|| See Chron. Tab. Feb. 12, 1554.

COUNTIES.

PLACES.

42. *Rutlandshire*.—Okeham.

BIOGRAPHY.

Digby (Kenelm), Hudfon, a famous dwarf*.

43. *Lincolnshire*.—Lincoln, Boston, Grantham †, Stamford, Bourne, Woolstrobe, Epworth, Lutton.

BIOGRAPHY.

Busby, Centlivre, Dodd, Emlyn, Newton (Sir Isaac), Stukely, Westley.

44. *Nottinghamshire*.—Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield, Sherwood-Forest.

BIOGRAPHY.

Chappel, Cranmer, Doddsley, Garnet, Hood (Robin), Holles, Secker, Warburton, Wakefield ‡.

* See Ency. Brit. Art. Dwarf.

† At this place Newton received the early part of his education.

‡ The learned and ingenious Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, whose literary character is so highly and universally esteemed as to rank him among the brightest ornaments of the present century, was born at Nottingham in 1756. This elegant and profound scholar has been recently sentenced to an imprisonment of two years in Dorchester jail, for writing a pamphlet in answer to the Bishop of Llandaff's "Address." In pursuance of his sentence Mr. Wakefield was removed from the King's-Bench to the place of his destination on Saturday the 16th of June 1799.

COUNTIES.

PLACES.

45. *Derbyshire*.—Derby *, Chesterfield, Cromford, Buxton, Tunsted, Matlock, Revolution-House †, Chatsworth, Wirksworth.

BIOGRAPHY.

Arkwright, Blackwall, Brindley, Flamstead, Richardson, Woodward (John), Wright.

46. *Cheeshire*.—Chester, Nantwich, Macclesfield.

BIOGRAPHY.

Brome, Hollingshed, Speed, Vanbrugh.

47. *Lancashire*.—Manchester, Liverpool, Lancaster, Preston, Warrington, ~~Pool~~.

BIOGRAPHY.

Ainsworth (Robert), Booth, Byrom, Horrox, Leland, Taylor (Dr. John).

48. *Yorkshire*.—York, Wakefield, Whitby, Scarborough, Carr-End, Hull, Rippon ‡, Leeds, Pomsfret or Pontefract, Sheffield, Knaresborough, Richmond, Harrogate, Marton, Northallerton, Towton.

BIOGRAPHY.

Afcham, Bentley, Burnet (Dr. Thomas), Cook, Fothergill, Garth, Marvell, Middleton (Dr. Conyers), Poole, Porteus, Priestley §, Radcliffe, Saunderfon, Tillotfon, Tull.

* The residence of Dr. Darwin, the elegant author of the "Botanical Garden."

† See Arithmetical Questions.

‡ At this place Dr. Beilby Porteus, the present amiable Lord Bishop of London, received the early part of his education.

§ This eminently great and good man was born in 1733, at Birstell-Field-Head, a village near Leeds.

COUNTIES.

PLACES.

49. *Westmoreland*.—Appleby, Kendal*, Eversham.

BIOGRAPHY.

Chambers, Langhorne, Parr (Catherine), Watfon†.

50. *Durham*.—Durham, Nevil's-Crofs, South-Shields, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Darlington, Stockton.

BIOGRAPHY.

Baker (Thomas), Bede, Crosby, Lilburne, Romaine.

51. *Cumberland*.—Carlisle, Burgh-upon-Sands, Whitehaven, Kefwick, Workington, Solway-Frith.

BIOGRAPHY.

Benfon, Graham, Tickell.

52. *Northumberland*.—Berwick, Newcastle, Flodden, Cheviot-Hills‡, Halidown-Hill, Hexham, North-Shields, Ovington.

BIOGRAPHY.

Akenfide, Aftell (Mary), Bewick§, Duns, Ridley, Rushworth, Wickliffe.

* The birth-place of Catherine Parr. See Sudeley-Castle, Gloucestershire.

† Richard Watfon, D. D. the present Lord Bishop of Llandaff, was born at Eversham, a village about five miles from Kendal.

‡ See the 70th and 74th numbers of the Spectator.

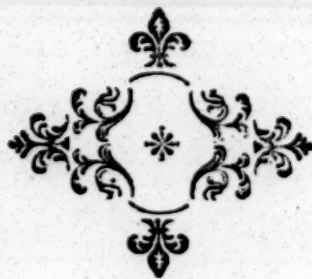
§ The younger Mr. Bewick, an artist eminent for his singular skill in engraving on wood, expired December 5, 1795, at his native place, Ovington, on the banks of the Tyne, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health.

53 Isle of Man
54 Isle of Wight
55 Isles of Scilly

A German or British Ocean
B Irish Sea
C St. George's Channel
D Bristol Channel
E English Channel
F Straits of Dover

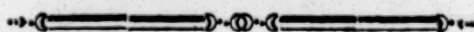
a Thames R.

b Severn R.
c Humber R.
d Ouse (North) R.
e Trent R.
f Tyne R.
g Tees R.
h Nen R.
i Ouse (South) R.
k Avon R.
l Wye R.
m Medway R.
n Dee R.





SCOTLAND.



SHIRES.

PLACES.

1. *Edinburgh*.—Edinburgh, Leith, Pinkney, Roslin, Preston-Pans, Holyrood-House *.
2. *Haddington*.—Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick.
3. *Merse*, *anciently Berwick*.—Duns, Lauder, Coldingham.
4. *Roxborough*.—Kelso, Jedburgh, Ednam, Roxborough, Stobbs.
5. *Selkirk*.—Selkirk.
6. *Peebles*.—Peebles.
7. *Lanerk*.—Glasgow, Hamilton, Langside-Hill.
8. *Dumfries*.—Dumfries, Gretna-Green.
9. *Wigtown*.—Wigtown, Dundradon.
10. *Kircudbright*.—Kircudbright.
11. *Air*.—Air, Kilmarnock.
12. *Dumbarton*.—Dumbarton, Killerne.
13. *Bute*
Arran } *Isles*.—Rothfay.
14. *Caithness*.—Wick †, Thurso.
15. *Renfrew*.—Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock, Port-Glasgow.
16. *Stirling*.—Stirling, Falkirk, Kinnaird ‡, Bannockburn, Carron.

* See Darnley, Chron. Tab.

† See Arith. Quest. Art. Weaving Ingenuity.

‡ Here James Bruce, the famous Abyssinian traveller, expired in 1794.

17. *Linlithgow*.—Linlithgow, Carriden*.
18. *Argyle*.—Campbelton.
19. *Perth*.—Perth, Scone, Dumblane, Blair, Dunkeld, Madderty,
Lundie.
20. *Kincardin*.—Kincardin.
21. *Aberdeen*.—Aberdeen, Peterhead.
22. *Inverness*.—Inverness, Culloden.
23. *Nairn*.—Nairn.
24. *Cromartie*.—Cromartie.
25. *Fife*.—St. Andrew's, Kirkaldy, ~~Dumfermline~~†.
26. *Forfar*.—Dundee, Forfar, Montrose.
27. *Banff, or Bamff*.—Banff.
28. *Sutherland*.—Dornock.
29. *Clacmannan*.—Clacmannan, Alloa.
30. *Kinrofs*.—Kinrofs, Lochleven.
31. *Rofs*.—Dingwall, Tain.
32. *Elgin*.—Elgin.
33. *Orkney* } *Isles*.—Kirkwall, Skalloway.
 Sbetland

A Atlantic Ocean
B British Ocean
C Northern Ocean
D North Channel

a Pentland Firth
b Dornock Firth
c Firth of Murray
d Firth of Tay
e Firth of Forth

f Firth of Clyde
g Solway Firth
h Spey R.
i Don R.
k Dee R.
l Tay R.
m Forth R.
n Clyde R.
o Forth and Clyde Canal
p Tweed R.

* See Gardiner, Chron. Tab.

† The birth-place of Charles I. in 1600.

g Shetland Isles
r Orkney ditto
s Western Isles
t Loch Lomond

u Loch Neffs
v Grampian Mountains
w Cheviot Hills
x Fair Isle

BIOGRAPHY.

Adam (Robert and James), Adamson, Arbuthnot, Armstrong, Bal-
 landen, Barclay, Beaton, Blair, Boswell, Brown*, Bruce (Robert),
 Bruce (James), Buchanan, Burgh, Burnet (Gilbert), Burns†,
 Campbell, Cheyne, Cruden, Cullen, Duncan, Eliot, Ferguson,
 Gordon (Thomas), Greig‡, Guthrie, Henry, Hume, Keil,
 Keith, Law, Lesley, Mallet, Mary (Queen of Scots), Melvil,
 Park§, Pitcairne, Pringle, Ruddiman, Selkirk||, Smollett,
 Spotfwood, Thomson, Wallace.

* See Supp. to Ency. Brit.

† See Supp. to Ency. Brit.

‡ See Chron. Tab. Art. Revel.

§ The African traveller.

|| See Arithmetical Questions.





I R E L A N D.

PROVINCES.

- A Province of Ulster
 B ————— Connaught
 C ————— Leinster
 D ————— Munster

COUNTIES. PLACES.

- 1 Donegal; *Donegal, Tory-
Island*
 2 Londonderry; *Londonderry,
Colerain*
 3 Antrim; *Antrim, Belfast,
Carrickfergus*
 4 Tyrone; *Clogher*
 5 Down; *Down, Newry,
Lisburne, Killileagh*
 6 Fermanagh; *Inniskilling*
 7 Cavan; *Cavan*
 8 Armagh; *Armagh*
 9 Monaghan; *Monaghan*
 10 Leitrim; *Leitrim*
 11 Sligo; *Sligo*
 12 Mayo; *Killala*
 13 Roscommon; *Elphin, Ath-
lone*

- 14 Galway; *Galway, Aghrim*
 15 Clare; *Killaloe*
 16 Longford; *Longford*
 17 East Meath; *Trim*
 18 Louth; *Drogheda*
 19 Dublin; *Dublin*
 20 West Meath; *Mullingar*
 21 Kildare; *Kildare**
 22 King's County; *Philip's-
Town*
 23 Queen's County; *Mary-
Borough*
 24 Wicklow; *Wicklow*
 25 Carlow; *Carlow, Leighlin,
Balyore*
 26 Kilkenny; *Kilkenny*
 27 Wexford; *Wexford, En-
niscorthie, Ferns*
 28 Tipperary; *Tipperary,
Cashel, Clonmel*
 29 Limerick; *Limerick*
 30 Waterford; *Waterford,
Lismore*
 31 Kerry; *Tralee*
 32 Cork; *Cork†, Kinsale,
Youghall‡, Bantry, Cloyne*

* See Arith. Quest. Art. Equest. Expedition.

† The birth-place of Mr. Murphy, a well known author.

‡ See Arith. Quest.

A Atlantic Ocean
B Irish Sea
C St. George's Channel

a Lough Foyle
b Lough Neagh
c Lough Earn
d Donegal Bay
e Newry Canal
f Strangford Bay
g Dundalk Bay
h Boyne R.
i Lough Ree

k Dublin Harbour
l Dublin Canal
m Shannon R.
n Derg Lough
o Galway Bay
p Dingle Bay
q Bantry Bay
r Cork Harbour
s Killarney L. *
t Barrow R.
u Suire R.
w Blackwater R.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bereley, Boyle (Robert), Burke, Clive (Catharine), Denham, Farquhar, Faulkner, Grierfon (Constantia), Goldsmith, Kelly, Macklin, Molyneux, Monk (Hon. Mrs.), Murphy, Parnel, Pilkinton (Mrs.), Sheridan, Sheridan (Mrs.), Sloane, Staunton†, Steele, Sterne, Swift‡, Tate, Toland, Usher.

* On the banks of this exquisitely beautiful lake the late Hugh Kelly was born.

† Sir George Staunton, author of the account of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China.

‡ The birth-place of this celebrated character is much controverted. See Chron. Tab.

F I N I S.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLISHED BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

FOR THE USE OF

Y O U N G L A D I E S.

I.

AN engraved INTRODUCTION TO ARITHMETIC ; consisting of examples in the four principal rules, and a collection of tables : designed to facilitate the progress of young beginners, and to diminish the labour of the tutor. Price 3s. bound.

II.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS on a New Plan : designed as a supplement to the Introduction, and intended to answer the double purpose of arithmetical instruction and miscellaneous information. Price 4s. bound. The second edition.

III.

EXERCISES ON THE GLOBES ; interspersed with some historical, biographical, chronological, mythological, and miscellaneous information ; on a New Plan. Price 4s. 6d. bound. Published August 1, 1798.

N. B. The whole impression of this work being disposed of, the author takes this opportunity of informing his friends that a new edition is now in the press.



IV.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE, on a New Plan; comprising articles of an historical, biographical, and miscellaneous nature, for daily use: to which are subjoined, an explanation of the several subdivisions of time; the origin of the present names of the days of the week and months of the year; an account of the correspondence of the latter with the new French calendar, and a copious index to the work. The second edition enlarged. Price 4s. 6d. in boards; 5s. in sheep; 6s. elegantly bound in calf, gilt and lettered.

Nearly prepared for the Press, and to be published with as much expedition as the author's stated avocations will allow,

A small Tract of SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY for the Use of Young Ladies, with Maps.—With this work will be incorporated, A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE DIFFERENT PRINCIPLES MAINTAINED BY THE CHIEF CHRISTIAN SECTS, and some miscellaneous matter.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. BUTLER, Teacher of WRITING, ACCOUNTS, and GEOGRAPHY, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that having frequently found himself prevented by prior engagements from attending Ladies' Schools and Private Families which had honoured him with applications for that purpose, he has engaged as partner, his son-in-law, Mr. THOMAS BURN, Jun. of Mare-Street, Hackney. This connexion will not only better enable Mr. B. to avail himself of the kind partiality of his friends, but, by introducing to their acquaintance, will recommend to their protection, a much-esteemed friend of exemplary moral conduct and great professional ability, with the happy talent of communicating instruction, united to indefatigable assiduity and zeal in the discharge of his engagements.





